the industry and practised it undisturbed for generations, were driven out at the close of the eighteenth century. As though to compensate, the silk manufacture was first established in Berlin almost simultaneously by a Jew, David Hirsch.

In all these cases, the function of the Jews was not merely that of *entrepreneurs;* they were also the technicians and (so far as was permitted) the labourers. It has been worth while entering into this case in some detail as an illustration of the manner in which the broadening of the -basis of Jewish economic work was consistently impeded.

The story may however be duplicated with regard to many other branches of industry — especially the textile industry, with which the Jews of Spain in particular were long associated. They possessed above all the secret of certain methods of embroidery, such as the famous *Point d'Hlspagne,* which was much used for Christian ecclesiastical purposes : it has been pointed out that even the pomp and glitter of the autos-de-fe was in part the product of Jewish skill! As goldsmiths and silversmiths, too, Jews were famous, especially in the Mediterranean countries, throughout the Middle Ages and after. It is noteworthy that it is precisely with these callings that they have remained associated down to our own day; there is thus no question of a sudden, and competitive, incursion.

At a later stage, there were four commodities, the introduction or popularisation of which in Europe had a considerable influence on social life, and indeed on economic organisation. They were sugar, tobacco, coffee, and tea. In the diffusion of all these (excepting, until recent times, the last) the Jews were deeply interested.